
Non-representational theory and concerns with the geographies of embodied performance are slowly making their presence ‘felt’ in the broader disciplines of human geography. This text contributes to this emerging research foci on emotions and space by contributing to our further understanding of the complex interaction between affect and ecology through which place is experienced, perceived and to a degree constructed. In doing so, this text revisits the perspectives, arguments and practices of previously established work on phenomenology and ‘sense of place’ conducted by Anne Buttimer, Yi-Fu Tuan and Edward Relph. This ‘reboot’ of the subject however, has some interesting things to say, albeit within the context of an Anglophile perspective on the complex interplay between space and emotion.

The text is divided into three main sections entitled respectively ‘Locating Emotion’; ‘Relating Emotion’ and ‘Representing Emotion.’ In the first section the site of emotional experience ranging from terminal care for cancer patients and ‘place of emotions in later life in the United Kingdom, to monitoring women’s reaction to hysterectomies in Australia, to mapping the ‘guilty’ pleasures of McDonald’s ‘globally,’ concludes with a cogent, and thoughtful chapter, illustrating elements of literary geography by John Urry entitled ‘The Place of Emotions within Place.’ Urry draws upon the works of the Romantic poets and Raymond Williams, to expirate the emotional language of landscape in the face of current environmental concerns.

The second section highlights work which concerns itself with attempts to come to grips with emotional terrains of mental health problems in the Scottish Highlands; self-landscape encounters in Dorset, southern England parsed through the lens of non-representational theory; the embodied experiences of ‘going-out’ in the spaces of a night life produced by the public houses and fleshpots of Leicester, to an examination of the geographical dynamics of consumer culture which draws upon feminist psychoanalytic theory, to the phenomenology of the Reike massage experience.

The final section ‘Representing Emotion’ examines variously Victorian paintings and the social prescription, location and situating of the expression of human emotion, an interesting dissection of popular assumptions concerning the nature of intimacy, an attempt to perform (rather more a reflection) an exploration of emotion, memory, self and landscape, and a short treatise on environmental ethics by Mick Smith, which strives to cast a wider net than the ‘emotional geographies’ situated by the volume. The text’s editors argues cogently for an ‘emotional turn’ in geography, and provide an interesting and thought provoking work, though with an emotional scope which betrays a bit strongly an Anglophilic tendency in the geographical sense.

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